

GEORGE PARLEY STRONG, SAYS LLOYD PAPER

LLOYD GEORGE GETS STRONG AID IN PRESS

The Russian people fought gallantly on our side for two years and suffered the greatest casualties. They are not responsible for what has happened since the revolution. We want an open humane policy in Russia, if the Government can be persuaded to accept the principles guiding all international relationships. I must say the Russian delegates are making settlement difficult. We have told them just how far we can go; but while they pursue a policy of Oriental haggling we cannot know where they stand.

French Explain Poincare's Speech.

The French insist that M. Poincare said nothing new, and they call attention to his description of the sacrifices which France already has made against its own best opinion to continue the conference in the face of the developments following the Rapallo treaty. They say that every development at Genoa illustrates the wisdom of French caution in dealing with the Germans and the Bolsheviks.

They reiterate that the British show a sympathy with the Russian people, but point out that M. Tchitcherine's letter to the Poles is proof that the Soviet representatives believe they have taken the conduct of the entire conference under their wing.

Dissatisfaction with Russian tactics was echoed in the British delegation to-night, where it was stated that, with the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare, the British would not be personally involved in the Russian position. The British will find themselves brought up short, if they persist. It is also hinted that the Germans are not so happy over the Rapallo treaty, and may be ready to repent their alliance with Russia if they find the world united against them.

Most of the Russian tactics may be regarded as a preliminary to the application for a loan. The delegates still insist that their lives or the Soviet Government will not be worth a ruble if they return empty-handed.

Both French and British spokesmen insist that their delegations are cooperating keenly, however, to find a way by which the conference may succeed by avoiding the dilemma outlined. The experts have reported much progress in the way of restoration of European land and water transit facilities, that the commission on the recommendation, which undoubtedly will be adopted that the principles of the Barcelona and Port of Spain conventions should be made applicable to the restoration of the first submarine to conclude its labors; and the announcement was made triumphantly, though he who made it could not repress a smile, adding that they were ready to meet at another conference of the representatives of all European railway administrations, and confide the political questions involved to a committee of the League of Nations.

Russia Hits at Poland.

GENOA, April 25 (Associated Press).—Russia further complicated the Genoa tug of war to-night by sending Poland a note announcing that Russia had decided that Poland has violated both its peace treaty with Russia, signed at Riga March 18, 1921, and its Baltic entente agreement, signed at Riga March 16, 1921, by participating in negotiations at Genoa questioning Russia's right to negotiate treaties.

The note is signed by George Tchitcherine, Russian minister to London. "In connection with the note which some of the delegations participating in the Genoa conference forwarded on April 18 to the President of the German delegation, and which was published in the newspapers of April 19, and also in connection with the answer of these delegations to the German note of April 21, which was published on the 24th, I wish to call attention to the following:

"Leaving completely aside the question whether the considerations which are the basis of the German note to the first note to invite Germany to abstain henceforth from participation in the conference on questions relating to Russia were justified, I think, nevertheless, that the same considerations which led Poland also to refrain from participation, because the treaty concluded by Russia and Poland at Riga on March 18, 1921, settled all questions of importance between the two States under a form much more concrete and definite than the treaty signed at Rapallo by Russia and Germany on April 1.

"At the same time, I cannot refrain from remarking how strange and incomprehensible it seems that a Government which recognized de jure without reservations the Soviet Government of Russia, and which concluded a treaty with it should join in a movement aimed at removing its right to make treaties with other governments.

"In this sense, Poland, my Government is obliged to see a blow against the sovereign rights of Russia and a consequent serious violation, first, of the treaty of peace concluded at Tilsa on March 1, 1920, between Russia, Ukraine and Poland, and ratified by the Polish Diet on April 2 of the same year, and, secondly, a violation of the accord signed at Riga on March 30, 1921, between Russia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, whereby Poland engaged not only to work in harmony with Russia in the Genoa conference, but also to abstain from any action which might tend to prevent the Russian Government from recognizing de jure by the States which have not done so.

"Finally, the circumstance that the Governments signatory to the German note, among them Poland, which belongs neither to the big nor the little entente and is allied to Russia by normal contractual relations, reserved for themselves the right to ignore certain clauses of the Russo-German treaty, creates an extraordinary precedent whereby any third Power can justify itself in annulling a treaty between two Powers. By following this precedent, Russia would have the absolute right not to recognize treaties or parts of treaties negotiated by her concluded between Poland and other Powers.

"The Russian Government, however, is not disposed to proceed on this path blazed by the Polish move and declares categorically that in no case can it permit treaties concluded by Russia to depend for their legality on the action of Powers not signatory."

U. S. RESERVES RIGHTS AS TO RUSSIAN DEBTS

Ambassador Child Removes Any Misapprehension.

LONDON, April 25 (Associated Press).—Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, has notified the Genoa conference that the United States reserves all its rights on the repayment of war debts due from Russia, says a dispatch to the Evening Standard from Genoa. These debts include private bankers' loans and advances to the Kerensky Government.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In declaring that the United States reserves all its rights regarding payment of the Russian debts, Ambassador Child simply was taking an extra precaution against any decision which might be interpreted as involving the interests of the United States.

'Express' and 'Chronicle' Declare Britain Backs His Course.

While the Northcliffe press continues its bitter attack on Premier Lloyd George, the *Express* and the *Chronicle* compliment the Premier's complaint about the misrepresentation of his action and gives him "full and unrestricted support," and adds: "The mischievous titillation with respect to the meetings with the Bolsheviks which has aroused such a fury in Paris and elsewhere cannot be too strongly condemned."

It is, of course, utterly untrue, Mr. Lloyd George has pursued a perfectly honorable and straight forward policy at the Genoa conference.

"What is more, his policy is one approved by the vast majority of the British nation. When Mr. Lloyd George returns and lays the case before Parliament he will find himself completely vindicated. He will find the nation glad to give him enthusiastic approval. He has acted as the ideal spokesman of his country."

Declaration of War.

The *Daily Mail* calls the criticism of the *Times* and of the *Daily Mail* a "declaration of war." It says that Mr. Lloyd George is making a "characteristic effort to hide his failure" and that he is "fostered by the threatened breakdown of the conference and in seeking a scapegoat has decided to lay the burden of his own failure on the broad back of the Northcliffe press."

It adds that Premier Lloyd George's prestige has greatly declined since the opening session, that the treachery of the Bolsheviks was calculated to test the strength of the Premier's part against him and Mr. Lloyd George and that when their defiance went unheeded the Bolsheviks stood out as the strongest force there, and so the Government was made in the eyes of the world to look weak in the face of all the world.

The paper says that the neutrals were furious with Lloyd George and are prepared to take Germany's part against him and his allied clique because of the expulsion of Germany, adding: "What ever happens now the conference can hardly be anything but a failure. The neutrals have achieved all they wanted and are now quite prepared to withdraw and stew in their own economic juice until the Powers are compelled to treat with Russia on the latter's terms."

Ignore the Complaint.

The *Times* ignores Mr. Lloyd George's complaint, but says: "Day after day it becomes clearer that the splendid visions which the world was asked to expect at the Genoa conference are fading away. The Bolsheviks have proved a little too much even for the patience of their best friends."

The *Chronicle* says that the conference has survived so many crises that it has now become shock proof and believes that there is a sound basis for optimism because while the extreme wings of the conference are loath to break irretrievably away, and that if the Russians go away empty handed they could not go anywhere but back to a veritable task of despair.

It declares that if France left the conference she would be morally and politically isolated, feared and distrusted as the avowed enemy of peace and would be left without sincere friends in Europe and outside would have to attempt the impossible task of imposing her policies on the world single handed. The paper doubts whether either France or Germany will "kick over the traces of the Genoa peace chariot" and adds: "Great credit will be given by history to the British and Italian Premier for their patience, courage and tact."

It declares that if Poland played a part which no other man living could have played.

The *Westminster Gazette* thinks that Premier Poincare's speech "clearly ends the Genoa conference as far as France is concerned. . . . It is obvious that they cannot usefully discuss anything with the representatives of a State whose territory they propose to invade in five weeks' time."

The effects on this country of a French invasion of the Ruhr is a subject on which we do not care to dilate.

"It would take us back to 1914, with France, instead of Germany, as the power threatening the peace and life of Europe. Great Britain means to buy peace from France by Poincare's spokesman, means to perpetuate war. It would be folly to obscure the fact that if his speech is the last word of France it also stands for a parting of the ways between the French people and ourselves."

OPERATION ON LEMINE.

Bullet, Troubling Him Years, Extracted From Side.

HEA, Latvia, April 25 (Associated Press).—Premier Lenina of Soviet Russia was operated on yesterday, says a report from Moscow to-day. A bullet, which had troubled him for three years, was extracted from his side. Last accounts were that the patient was doing well.

WOMAN GUILTY IN SHOOTING.

Mrs. Hester Smith of Westbury, L. I., was convicted of assault in the second degree yesterday by a jury at Mineola. She will be sentenced Saturday. Mrs. Smith was charged with shooting James Stewart Ryan, the American newspaper writer, in connection with the death of his wife.

Mrs. Ryan, professionally known as Mrs. Audrey Crisp, a violinist, who home was in California, died here January 19 after having swallowed several poison tablets, and Ryan was held temporarily pending an investigation. He was released on bail shortly afterward.

RUSSIANS ACT LIKE LIZARDS; MOVE LIKE ANTS, SAY ALLIES

British See Them Crawling Into Holes and Popping Out Unexpectedly—Italians Say, "Like Ants They Wander in Different Directions, but Get There."

GENOA, April 25 (Associated Press).—"Oriental bargaining" is the way the British delegation describes the tactics of the Russian experts.

"The Russians are like so many lizards," say the British. "They crawl into their holes, then come out in unexpected places. It isn't the written proposals which are so remarkable, but the amazing explanations and interpretations of these."

"Russian tactics when discussing any subject may be compared to the movement of an ant," said the Italian spokesman to-day. "The ant goes slowly, wanders in different directions, but finally gets there. The Russians do likewise: they are the opposite of the businesslike, straightforward Anglo-Saxons. Therefore great patience and much time are necessary, but the ultimate object will be reached."

For some reason the Italian delegation considers the wave of pessimism which spread over conference circles last night much exaggerated. The Russians, continuing the speaker, cannot help realizing that any accord would be useless unless such as to invite the capital of the world to return to Russia. Therefore, above all, is the interest of Russia that the conclusions reached here should offer plenty of guarantees, especially to former owners of property in Russia, who would be the first to return there.

TORIES USE GENOA TO HIT LLOYD GEORGE

Die Harps Hope to Use Discord as Base for Attacking Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 25. While the Northcliffe press continues its bitter attack on Premier Lloyd George, the *Express* and the *Chronicle* compliment the Premier's complaint about the misrepresentation of his action and gives him "full and unrestricted support," and adds: "The mischievous titillation with respect to the meetings with the Bolsheviks which has aroused such a fury in Paris and elsewhere cannot be too strongly condemned."

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GERMANS SEE WAR IN POINCARÉ SPEECH

Believe France Will Not Hesitate to Carry Out Military Program.

ENTENTE ENDANGERED

Find Time Ripe for England to Act Against 'Disturber of Peace.'

FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Paris Says Poincare Intended Merely to Make Policy Clear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 25. The Germans have weighed every word of Premier Poincare's speech, particularly that part dealing with possible sanctions (penalties) should Germany not fulfill the conditions of the last note of the Reparations Commission. That France reserves the right to take independent action and will keep the weapons at hand which the Versailles treaty accords her is looked upon by the conservative press as a tentative French declaration of war against Germany. "The storm gathering, and probably France will not hesitate this time to carry out her long announced program of military measures in the Ruhr Valley," is the tenor of most comment.

But the Germans expect that this time Great Britain will not support France in her purpose. One paper says that "Poincare's present policy leads straight toward breaking up the Entente."

The *Tag* asserts that "France stands to-day isolated before the world. The time has come for England and other Powers to use vigorous measures against this disturber of the peace of the world."

The Socialist press sees Caesarism in Poincare. The *New York Herald* correspondent interviewed a number of prominent Germans to-day and found the characteristic attitude toward reparations to be one of passive resistance. True, the German press declares that a maximum fulfillment of peace terms their program, and individual Germans say the Government will do all within reason. Yet they do not give much chance to the French, who want the same position to-day.

"Let the French come and see how much they can salvage," is their cry. A prominent German financier who prepared part of the German brief for the Genoa conference said: "Germany cannot and should not promise to fulfill the impending reparations demands. British economists and even Lord Aberdeen's criticism (Berlin), advise us against making sacrifices for reparations which would hinder our capacity to produce goods."

Herr Stinnes, Berlin paper, the *Allegemeine Zeitung*, asserts: "The French will stand alone in favor of sanctions, and it is better to let them go ahead. Germany must make the refusal now which she should have made two years ago."

All circles are encouraged in the attitude of passive resistance by the French disruption of the Russo-German treaty.

Poincare's Policy Clear. PARIS, April 25 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare has not adopted any policy for the further military occupation of Germany in case of a default in the German reparations payments on May 31, it was asserted in official circles to-day. The Premier's speech yesterday, in which he declared France would if necessary undertake alone to see that the Treaty of Versailles was executed in case of a default, is said to have been intended to make the Government's policy clear in the face of the criticism that France was persisting in an obscure attitude.

There is plenty of time to consider what should be done to oblige Germany to respect her engagements, it is pointed out, but M. Poincare desired to clear the ground right now before action at Genoa on Prime Minister Poincare's plan to commit all Europe to a policy of hands off other people's territories under all circumstances. The sentiment expressed by Premier Poincare in his declarations of yesterday at Bar-le-Duc were echoed throughout France by leading public men at the sessions of the general councils of the departments.

DENTAL DRILL BREAKS; WOMAN GETS LOCKJAW

TRENTON, April 25.—Mrs. Frank Winder of 435 Cuyler avenue, this city, is in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, undergoing treatment as a result of a woman who had been lodged in her jaw. She was seated in a dentist's chair here a few days ago. She is said to be in a serious condition. Her husband, Frank Winder, chief of inspection division at the Trenton Water Department, is with her.

Mrs. Winder was having a tooth filled when a needle in the dentist's drill slipped and having lodged in her jaw. Efforts to dislodge it were unavailing and she was sent to the hospital. Meantime her jaws became locked, and it was necessary to resort to artificial feeding.

CIRCUS MAN DIES IN CRASH.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 25.—One man was killed and several others injured when a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train crashed into a circus train at Girard early to-day. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been responsible for the collision. The man killed was Pleasant Hart of Waplesburg, known as "Calliope Hinkle," an old circus employee.

FOUND ANYTHING?

If so, see it in advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

Hamburg Finds Traces of a German Landru

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 25.

THE stock brokers of Hamburg were impelled to pause and meditate on the transitory nature of this world's glories when masons repairing the exchange building unearthed human skulls in the courtyard. Thirty-five craniums, seeming to indicate the activity of a German Landru, who had chosen the stock exchange as the place best adapted to finish off his victims, were found.

SOVIETS OUTLINE THEIR POSITION

Ready to Accept Financial Obligations of Its Pre-War Predecessors.

GENOA, April 25 (Associated Press).—All the delegates to economic conference, except the Russians, to-day considered the counter proposals of the Soviet delegation, which includes asking for recognition de jure of the Soviet Republic and a large loan to be granted to Russia, contain, according to the Socialist newspaper *Pravda*, which is generally well informed about Russian matters, the following propositions:

The Russian Soviet Government is ready to recognize financial obligations entered into by its predecessors before August, 1914, toward foreign Powers and their nationals. This concession also is extended to all those who became legal possessors of said securities before March, 1917. This provision, however, does not apply to States which have territorial questions pending with Russia.

The Russian Soviet Government is ready to give foreigners whose properties, which have been nationalized or requisitioned, whenever possible, according to the fundamental laws of the Soviet republic, namely, the granting to foreigners of contracts for participating in commercial companies or trusts for a definite number of years and on conditions which may be determined specially for each case.

The Soviets also ask that arrears in interest as well as the interest on their debts of any kind be annulled until the moratorium is over. The Russian exports (tariifs) and that the Powers return to the Soviets all Russian properties existing abroad, even jewels, deposits in banks, ships, landed properties, etc., as well as a financial obligation of their nationals toward Russia, permitting necessary investigations of their banks. The thirty years' moratorium would begin from the date of the signing of the present agreement.

After reading the Russian proposals M. Catter, one of the Belgian experts, remarked: "It is curious that the Soviets ask for the return of all Russian properties belonging to our nationals in Russia, should be the ones to insist upon the return of Russian private properties which we have."

To this remark Christian Rakovsky, Premier of the Ukraine, immediately replied: "It is just because you have not nationalized your private property ask for restitution. If you also were to turn communist we would not have any further claim upon you."

M. Catter, who thought he saw a flaw in M. Rakovsky's argument, retorted: "Suppose there was a Belgian bank in which were deposited 2,000,000 rubles by the Czar and at a branch of the same Belgian bank at Moscow there were deposited 2,000,000 Belgian francs. Do you mean to tell me you would claim restitution of the 2,000,000 rubles and refuse to give up the 2,000,000 Belgian francs?"

"Precisely. That's it," retorted Rakovsky.

ISADORA DUNCAN BARRED FROM FRANCE

Fearing She and Another Dancer Have Soviet Virus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 25. Isadora Duncan, the dancer, who is in Moscow, will find a French visa refused her if she tries to come back to Paris before the Soviet Government is officially recognized. The *New York Herald* correspondent learned to-day that the French Government has extended the ban to all dancers, and actors who have become contaminated by contact with the Bolsheviks while guests of the Moscow Soviet.

The first victim of this ruling is Mlle. Olga Spessiva, a Russian dancer, although there is a job waiting for her with Serge de Diaghileff's ballet at the Paris Opera. Though she professes not to be a Bolshevik, the French have learned that she not only accepted a subsidy while dancing in Petrograd and Moscow, but also presided at a banquet of the Red International in the latter city. Diaghileff asked for a special visa, personally guaranteeing the dancer's character, but met with a prompt refusal.

Mlle. Spessiva toured America under Diaghileff as a child dancer and several years before the war received a French medal from the hands of the then President Poincare.

READY TO TRY MORSE IF DEMURRER FAILS

Department of Justice Wants Quick Action.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 25. It was announced to-day that if the court overrules the demurrer filed by Charles W. Morse in the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia attacking the validity of the indictment found against him in connection with his war contracts the Department of Justice will seek to have the case set for immediate trial.

The court will hear arguments on the demurrer April 29 and may announce its decision soon afterward.

The Attorney-General said the department was ready to proceed without delay if the court upholds the indictment.

KNOTT WILSON FUND AID.

Former Sheriff David H. Knott has been appointed vice-chairman of the New York city committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. It was announced yesterday at national headquarters of the foundation. Mr. Knott is to serve with Thomas W. Churchill, the city chairman, in coordinating the committees of all boroughs.

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